

for over 24 hours. After all these hardships the larvæ were lively, and were now taken indoors, but in a few days most of the number died. A small number survived, which pupated, and by December 9th 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ issued; after being perfectly dried up in a bucket for one week 15 larvæ were found dead, and from 7 pupæ in the same condition issued 3 ♂ and 4 ♀ on December 16 and 17, 1905. The same is practically true of another generation of a different variety of the same species, which was allowed to go through the same process at the time.

The last larvæ from masses of October 12, 1904, died February 14, 1905. The last larvæ and pupa, which died and were from the season of 1905, were from eggs deposited October 9th in the evening, and hatched October 14th, died March 10, 1906; this extends the period of prolonged larval existence to almost 5 months. This is not only a feature in winter, but may occur in regular season, when, from want of food, larval life may be extended 4 or six weeks and over.

Some of the species associated with *C. pipiens* in rain barrels of the yards in question were *C. restuans* Theo., *C. territans* Walk., *C. salinarius* Coq. and *Anopheles punctipennis* Say.

Observations of extremely interesting character, with reference to larvæ and adults, is a record of 50 egg masses of *Culex pipiens*, including the study of antecedents and progeny. The total number of eggs was 15,056, which, under various conditions, produced 7959 adults, of which 3984 were males and 3975 were females.

(To be continued)

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## A New Cantharis.

BY HENRY SKINNER.

**Cantharis pilsbryi** n. sp. —Black, shining, head with a red spot in the centre; sides of thorax red. Head convex and shining, with but few punctures, hind angles obtuse. Thorax nearly round, slightly convex, with few punctures. Elytra moderately robust, black, feebly shining. This species is of the same size as *deserticola*, and the elytra have practically the same character of reticulation. The red spot in the centre of the head and the red sides of the thorax distinguish it from the other species. Length 22 mm.

Described from five specimens taken by Prof. H. A. Pilsbry at High Bridge, Pecos River, Texas, April 27th.